The Pyongyang Times

No. 18 (53) THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OPENS

The fifth session of the third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang from April 27 to 29.

The session adopted the "Law on the State Budget for 1966" and the "Law on Completely Abolishing the System of Agricultural Tax-in-kind." It also passed an appeal addressed to the people in South Korea calling for a struggle against the troop dispatch to South Vietnam and a letter addressed to the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in support of the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

Attending the session were deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and observers—responsible functionaries of the Party and government organs and public organizations and people working in the field of economy, scientists, cultural workers and artists.

Diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in Pyongyang were invited to the session.

At 5 p.m. on the opening day, the platform was taken amid a stormy applause by Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Gum Chol, Li Hyo Sun, Kim Gwang Hyop, Hong Myong Hi, Nam Il, Li Jong Ok, Pak Jong Ae, Li Ju Yon, Kim Ik Son, Han Sang Du, Jong Jun Taek, Hyon Mu Gwang and Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Presidents of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Ministers of the Cabinet; and Members of the Presidium of the SPA.

After Chairman Choi Won Taek declared the meeting open, the agenda was passed.

Deputy Han Sang Du, Minister of Finance, delivered the report on the first item of the agenda: "On the Results of the Fulfilment of the 1965 State Budget and on the 1966 State Budget, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Deputy Rim Gye Chol, Chairman of the Budgetary Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, made a report on the results of the deliberations of the fulfilment of the 1965 state budget and of the 1966 state budget. He pointed out that last year's state budget had been fulfilled satisfactorily and that the current year's state budget correctly reflected the consistent line of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic on accelerating the building of socialism, increasing the defence capacity and promoting the welfare of the working people.

He proposed to the session to approve the results of the implementation of the 1965 state budget and pass the 1966 state budget bill in its original form.

The second-day sitting debated on the first item of the agenda.

Many took the floor: Nam Il, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Choi Chun Sop, Director of the Kwangchon Colliery; Li Ryang Sik, Minister of Light Industry; Kim Mu Hwoe, Chairman of the Party Committee of the Huichon Precision Machine Plant; Jong Dong Chol, Minister of Forestry; Hyon Mu Gwang, Minister of Machine-building Industry; Dang Wan Sil, Director of the Pyongyang Silk Mill with the title of Chollima (winged horse); Kim Hak Sun, skipper at the Chongjin Fishery; Hwang Jang Yop, President of Kim Il Sung University; Jong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Yu Jae Hun, Chairman of the Yodok County

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AGENDA

The fifth session of the third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened in Pyongyang on April 27. It adopted the following agenda:

1. **On the results of the fulfilment of the 1965 state budget and on the 1966 state budget, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;**
2. **On the complete abolition of the system of agricultural tax-in-kind;**
3. **On waging a struggle against the dispatch of troops to South Vietnam by the puppet regime of South Korea;**
4. **On supporting the statement of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam;**
5. **On the endorsement of decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.**

Photos: Ko Gyong Hwa

The faces of farmers are beaming with joy over the happy news—the law on completely abolishing agricultural tax-in-kind

GREETINGS

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on April 25 a message of greetings to **Mr. Julius K. Nyerere**, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the founding of the United Republic of Tanzania.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on April 26 a message of greetings to **Albert Margai**, Prime Minister of Sierra Leone, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the independence of Sierra Leone.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. sent on April 25 a message of greetings to **Nicolas Grunitsky**, President of the Republic of Togoland, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Togoland.

Gifts from Chilean MPs

Recently gifts have been sent to the Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace by a group of Parliamentarians of the Republic of Chile which visited our country last year.

A ceremony for conveying the gifts was held at the Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace on April 28.

Eduardo Murillo Ugarde now on visit to our country conveyed the gifts.

"Week of Support to Palestinian People"

The period from April 26 to May 2 has been set in our country as "Week of Support to the Palestinian People's Struggle."

During this period, there were various events including mass rallies expressing firm solidarity with the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the country's liberation and restoration of national rights against the aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. A mass meeting was held in Pyongyang on April 26.

Addressing the meeting Kim Wai Ryong, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, said: The Korean people strongly condemn the criminal machinations of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys against the Palestinian and Arab people. He went on to say: Recently the puppet Seoul regime has established diplomatic relations with Israel and inaugurated the "South Korea-Israel Society" to actively support the Israeli reactionaries, the enemy of the Arab people.

This clearly shows that Pak Jung Hi and his clique of South Korea, the stooge of U.S. imperialism, are an ally of the Israeli aggressors and the enemy of the Arab people.

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Trade Relations With Somalia Established

A trade representation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened in Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia, in accordance with an agreement signed between the Governments of Korea and Somalia, according to information from Mogadishu.

Kim Bong Yong, government trade representative of Korea, visited on April 30 Ahmed Yusuf Dualeh, Somali Minister of Foreign Affairs and presented his letter of introduction. Friendly talks took place between them.

(KCNA)

1,000 U.S. Planes Shot Down Over N. Vietnam

Defence Minister Hails War Results of N. Vietnam

General Kim Chang Bong, Minister of National Defence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on April 30 a message to General Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the National Defence Council of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, congratulating the Vietnam People's Army and people on having shot down 1,000 U.S. aircraft.

He pointed out in his message: I extend, on behalf of the men and officers of the Korean People's Army and in my own name,

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PEASANTS FREED FROM TAX BURDEN FOREVER

LAW on Complete Abolition of Agricultural Tax-in-kind

The fifth session of the third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted on April 29 the Law on Completely Abolishing the System of Agricultural Tax-in-kind.

The text of the law reads:

The historic revolutionary task for solving the agrarian question is being carried out successfully in our country, thanks to the correct policy and leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

A giant stride has been made in socialist rural construction since the victory of socialism in our countryside.

With the progress of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the rural districts and the strengthening of the leadership and assistance of the state given to the co-operative farms, our countryside is turning into a socialist one with modern techniques, the material and technical foundations of the rural economy have been consolidated, agricultural production has grown and the material and cultural standards of the peasantry have risen markedly.

These successes are a fruition of the constant care of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the consolidation and development of the socialist system which triumphed in the countryside and for the improvement of the material and cultural standards of the peasantry. They are also a fruition of the devoted labour of the peasantry.

The complete abolition of the system of agricultural tax-in-kind is another great popular measure of the Workers' Party of Korea that gives state benefits to the peasantry.

The Workers' Party of Korea freed the peasantry from onerous farm rents and miscellaneous, heavy unjust taxes by enforcing land reform and the system of single agricultural tax-in-kind shortly after the liberation.

The system of agricultural tax-in-kind has played an enormous role in supplying food to the urban population and providing raw materials and funds necessary for industrial development.

With the socialist industry advancing and the foundation of an independent national economy being laid, the state has lowered the rate of the tax-in-kind on several occasions and, for part of co-operative farms, it has cut the tax-in-kind or exempted them from it, to lessen the tax burden of the peasants.

The Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea decided upon the total abolition of the system of agricultural tax-in-kind in the Seven-Year Plan period, under the circumstances in which the Five-Year Plan had been successfully carried out and the foundation for industrialization had been laid, thereby enabling industry to further increase assistance to agriculture. The "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" provided for the complete abolition of the agricultural tax-in-kind in the three years, from 1964 to 1966, and in accordance with this most of the co-operative farms have already been exempted from it.

The year 1966 is the year in which all the remaining co-operative farms are exempted from the tax-in-kind.

Proceeding from the decision of the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and from the spirit of the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decides:

To abolish completely the system of agricultural tax-in-kind which has been in force in our country since 1946.

The abolition of the system of agricultural tax-in-kind is a historic event of freeing our peasantry once and for all from the tax burden, and it will strengthen the economic foundation of the co-operative farms and further enhance the material and cultural standards of the peasantry. It will also consolidate the worker-peasant alliance further under the leadership of the working class and powerfully inspire the struggle for land and freedom of the peasants in South Korea and the struggle for liberation of the entire people there.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is convinced that our co-operative farmers, inspired by the repeated care of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, will successfully fulfil the revolutionary tasks raised in the field of the rural economy.

CHOI YONG KUN
President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

RIM CHUN CHU
General Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, April 29, 1966

Report on Abolition of Agric. Tax-in-kind

Deputy Kim Gwang Hyop, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made the report on the complete abolition of the system of the agricultural tax-in-kind, the second item on the agenda, on April 28 at the second-day sitting of the fifth session of the third Supreme People's Assembly.

With the complete abolition of the system of the agricultural tax-in-kind in our country this year, our peasantry, who have been freed from exploitation and oppression will be liberated from the tax burden as well, the reporter said.

This signifies the successful fulfilment of the historic decision of the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on completely abolishing the agricultural tax-in-kind during the Seven-Year Plan period (1961-1967) and of the task for abolishing the agricultural tax-in-kind by 1966 which was set forth in Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

Deep Concern

The reporter reviewed the measures of the Workers' Party of Korea which has consistently paid a deep concern to the agrarian question and solved it with credit, integrating Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice in our country.

He said: under the leadership of the Party the people's regime carried out the land reform after the liberation, which freed the peasantry from the exploitation and yoke of the landlords and the agricultural productive power from the feudal letters.

After the Korean war our people completed the socialist transformation of agriculture in a short span of time under the leadership of the Party. This resulted in liquidating all social sources of exploitation, poverty, stagnation and backwardness in the countryside once and for all.

New Look

Now our socialist rural economy is taking on a new look as the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are being successfully carried out in the countryside under the guidance of the working class and with the powerful support of the state.

Deputy Kim Gwang Hyop

Although bad weather affected agricultural production greatly in recent years, grain output has doubled as against the pre-liberation level and its qualitative composition has been considerably improved.

The living standard of the peasants has been further enhanced as a whole thanks to the growth of agricultural production and the solicitude of the state. Their real income has grown by 50 per cent in the recent five years.

All this, the reporter stressed, testifies to the validity of the agricultural policy of our Party as well as its vitality.

A Great Event

We are taking up the question of abolishing the system of agricultural tax-in-kind in a meaningful year coinciding with the 20th anniversary of the enforcement of the land reform and the institution of agricultural tax-in-kind and the second anniversary of the publication of Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," Vice-Premier noted, and he added: this is a great event of historic significance in the solution of the agrarian question and in the socialist construction as a whole in our country.

He continued:

Before the liberation our peasantry had the greater part of their earnings plundered by the Japanese imperialists and feudal landlords through onerous farm rents, forced delivery of grain and scores of kinds of miscellaneous taxes including land and water taxes. Thus most of our peasantry were reduced to debt slaves and their life was impoverished to the extreme.

With the enforcement of the land reform and the institution of the agricultural tax-in-kind after the liberation our peasantry were freed from such exploitation and plunder forever. They delivered only 25 per cent of their agricultural products to the state and freely disposed of the rest.

The institution of the agricultural tax-in-kind consolidated the results of the land reform, further enhanced the peasants' zeal for production, boosted agricultural production and improved the livelihood of the peasantry.

Step by Step

Agricultural tax-in-kind has played a big role in supplying factory and office workers with food and providing funds necessary for industrial development.

With the country's economy advancing, the Party and the Government have taken measures gradually to exempt the peasantry from the tax-in-kind or lessen their tax burden.

The tenth session of the first Supreme People's Assembly in December 1956 decided to lower the rate of tax-in-kind from 25 per cent of the harvest in the past to an average of 20.1 per cent and to enforce a fixed tax-in-kind system based on the average annual harvest in order to improve the peasants' livelihood deteriorated by the severe war, accelerate the development of the rural economy and, particularly, to rapidly consolidate the economic foundation of the new agricultural co-operative economy.

In February 1959, after the completion of the co-operative transformation of agriculture, the fifth session of the second Supreme People's Assembly again cut down the tax rate from 20.1 per cent to 8.4 per cent.

Besides, no small number of co-operative farms in mountainous areas were exempted from the delivery of tax-in-kind on many occasions and the system of tax-in-kind on cotton, tobacco, flax and other industrial crops was abolished in 1960.

Thanks to the successful fulfilment of the Five-Year Economic Development Plan and the laying of the foundation for socialist industrialization we could increase the support from the state to the co-operative farms. The Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea adopted a historic decision on abolishing the agricultural tax-in-kind during the Seven-Year Plan period.

In the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the concrete tasks to abolish the agricultural tax-in-kind by stages in the three years from 1964 to 1966.

Already by the end of 1963, 1,331 co-operative farms out of more than 3,700 had been completely exempted from the delivery of tax-in-kind.

Between 1964-1965, a great number of co-operative farms had been exempted from the agricultural tax-in-kind on the principle of gradually abolishing it.

By completely exempting the remaining 800 or more co-op farms from the delivery of agricultural tax-in-kind, we are now able to abolish this system in our country for good.

Brilliant Victory

Abolition of agricultural tax-in-kind is a genuine popular measure which can be enforced only under our socialist system in which state power and wealth are all in the hands of the people.

At the same time, this is another clear indication of the consistent principle of our Party and Government which bear the responsibility not only for the development of ownership by the whole people but also for that of co-operative ownership, not only for the livelihood of the factory and office workers but also for that of peasantry.

To abolish the system of agricultural tax-in-kind means shifting that burden from the peasantry to the state. The financial burden which befalls the state in connection with the final abolition of this system, this year alone, amounts to more than 122 million won.

The reporter went on:

The abolition of the agricultural tax-in-kind demonstrates the brilliant victory of the invariable policy of our Party for the construction of an independent national economy, on the basis of which our Party and Government have been able to take such an epochal measure while implementing the huge tasks of building the economy and strengthening the defence potential of the country. And it is of enormous significance in further consolidating the economic foundation of the co-operative farms and enhancing the living standard of the peasantry.

From now on, our co-operative farms will use their agricultural products entirely for the economic and cultural construction at the farms and for the improvement of the living standard of the co-op farmers.

The abolition of agricultural tax-in-kind, he continued, is of great significance in enhancing the leading role of the working class and strengthening the worker-peasant alliance.

At the same time, this will have a great revolutionising influence on the peasantry and people in South Korea.

Firm Conviction

Then the reporter referred to the dire plight of the peasants in South Korea:

The feudal tenant system still remains intact in the countryside of South Korea under U.S. colonial rule. And the peasants there are subjected to ever severe exploitation and oppression.

In the South today there are 100,000 landlords who hold 65 per cent of the total arable land

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Always on the Common Front with Vietnamese People

LETTER TO D.R.V. NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The fifth session of the third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted on April 29 a letter to the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The letter reads in full:

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully supports the statement of the third session of the third National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and expresses militant solidarity with the entire Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Today the Vietnamese people are winning great victories in the just struggle against the U.S. aggressors, truculent enemy of mankind and strangler of the national liberation movement.

The people in North Vietnam, rallied closely around the Vietnamese Workers' Party headed by President Ho Chi Minh, are dealing heavy blows to the U.S. aggressors. Displaying indomitable stamina and revolutionary spirit, they are achieving great successes in the struggle for repulsing the invasion of U.S. imperialism determinedly and assisting the people in South Vietnam.

The liberation armed forces and people of South Vietnam under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, their sole genuine representative, have already wiped out over 610,000 puppet troops and over 50,000 U.S. armymen in the patriotic war for liberating the South, defending the North and realising the reunification of their country, and are driving the U.S. aggressors into a hopeless plight.

The Korean people warmly hail the victory of the Vietnamese people.

The war of resistance of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is at present commanding the respect and admiration of the progressive mankind of the world.

The struggle of the Vietnamese people has become a model for the people fighting against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for national liberation and independence and is boundlessly inspiring them.

The Vietnamese people show that no force on earth can subdue a people who have risen up with arms in their hands for freedom and liberation and that they are invincible.

Today the people in North and South Vietnam are not only fighting for the freedom, reunification and independence of Vietnam but also are waging a bloody struggle for defending the security of the socialist camp, protecting the interests of the national liberation revolution and for safeguarding world peace.

We consider it only natural for the socialist countries, independent national states of Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world to firmly unite and vigorously fight to stem and frustrate the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism against Vietnam and to render ever more powerful assistance to the Vietnamese people in their just anti-U.S. patriotic struggle.

The Korean people regard the U.S. aggression against Vietnam as one against themselves, and the more the U.S. imperialists expand the aggressive war, the more determinedly they are confirmed in their resolve to act and the more actively to assist their (Vietnamese brothers in their just struggle.

The peoples of Korea and Vietnam are peoples who have both long experienced common misfortunes and sufferings under the oppression of the foreign aggressors and fought shoulder to shoulder. At the present moment the peoples of our two countries are subjected to a new national tragedy of territorial division by U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people waged a three-year fierce war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and are standing directly opposed to them still today. In view of their own experience, therefore, they take to heart the struggle of the Vietnamese people and show profound sympathy with and understanding of their situation.

The Korean and Vietnamese peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers standing on the common front against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The hearts of the Korean people always beat as one with those of the fighting Vietnamese people.

The Korean people will fight on always together with the Vietnamese people under any adversities till the brutherly Vietnamese people completely wipe out the U.S. aggressors.

The Korean people have launched a nation-wide struggle supporting the just struggle of the Vietnamese people for freedom, national independence and the reunification of their country, against the aggression of U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people will, as before, do everything in their power to render every form of spiritual and material assistance required in the struggle of the Vietnamese people. We regard this as our lofty internationalist duty.

Having suffered repeated shameful defeats in face of the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people, the U.S. imperialists have now recklessly embarked upon further escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam. They are continuously pouring their aggressive troops and their mercenaries including the puppet troops from South Korea into South Vietnam, conducting the heinous "scorched-earth" operations of "kill all, burn all and destroy all" by employing all criminal means of warfare such as poison gases and toxic chemicals, and are widening the range of their barbarous bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam up to an area near Hanoi and Haiphong.

They are also sowing seeds of war in Laos and Cambodia.

The U.S. imperialists are resorting to a crafty ruse to cover up their scheme for aggression and war escalation with the smokescreen of new "peace discussions." All this, however, is nothing but the dying struggle of those facing their doom.

Today the Korean people are fighting against the criminal act of the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi and his clique who are sending out tens of thousands of puppet troops of South Korea to South Vietnam to make them cannon fodder for expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam.

The dispatch of South Korea's puppet troops to South Vietnam clearly shows that Pak Jung Hi and his clique are the most faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism in the world, foes of the national liberation movement and traitors to the Korean nation.

The criminal act of Pak Jung Hi and his clique who are fawning upon the U.S. imperialists by spilling the blood of the youths of South Korea will only bring nearer the day of their ruin.

If the U.S. imperialists do not give up their scheme for war escalation, they will surely meet with ever more shameful defeat in face of the united might of the Vietnamese people and the revolutionary forces of the world.

It was quite right that the third session of the third National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists for their constant intensification of the aggressive war against South Vietnam and the war of destruction against North Vietnam, exposed their deceptive "peace negotiations" hoax and declared that it would fight more stubbornly until final victory is won.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea scathingly condemns the new scheme of U.S. imperialism for war escalation and resolutely supports the firm stand of the Vietnamese people manifested in the statement of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists must unconditionally and immediately stop the barbarous bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and all acts of war against the Vietnamese people, withdraw without delay from South Vietnam, taking U.S. aggressor troops, troops of its satellite nations and all their lethal weapons with them, and must strictly abide by the 1954 Geneva agreements.

For the solution of the Vietnamese question, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has already clarified its four-point stand and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation issued the five-point statement.

These are the most just and reasonable ways of solving the Vietnamese question.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully supports the principle manifested in them which reflects the will of the entire people of North and South Vietnam and considers that the Vietnamese question can be solved only on this principle.

The question of the reunification of Vietnam must be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves without any interference from the outside forces.

The Korean people are convinced that the fraternal Vietnamese people will repulse the aggression of U.S. imperialism, win freedom, liberation and the complete independence of their country and defend the dignity and honour of their nation.

The just struggle of the Vietnamese people will certainly be crowned with victory.

Long live the everlasting friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Vietnamese peoples!

Death to the U.S. imperialist aggressors!

SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Pyongyang, April 29, 1966

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there. They exploit more than 1,400,000 peasant families ruthlessly.

These peasantry have to consume the greater part of their earnings to pay the onerous farm rents, the "compensation grain for the distributed land," water charges, and so on. Eighty to ninety per cent of the farmers have been reduced to slaves of usury debts.

As we discuss the important measure for abolishing the agricultural tax-in-kind, we are convinced that the day will surely come when the peasantry in South Korea will enjoy the same happiness as the co-op farmers in the North do and the entire people in the North and South will lead a happy life in a liberated unified country.

SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1)

People's Committee of South Hamgyong Province; Han Su Hyon, leader of a Double Chollima power-shovel workteam of the ore-mining enterprise of the Musan Mine; and Pak Yong Sin, Director of the State Drama Theatre.

The speakers gave full support and approval to the budget bill.

The session unanimously adopted a resolution approving the results of the fulfilment of the 1965 state budget and the "Law on the State Budget for 1966."

Then Deputy Kim Gwang Hyop, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made the report on the second item of the agenda: "On the Complete Abolition of the System of Agricultural Tax-in-kind."

At the third-day sitting, deliberation of the second item of the agenda continued. The floor was taken by Jang Yun Pil, Chairman of the South Hwanghae Provincial Rural Economy Committee; Ro Yong Se, Chairman of the Management Board of the Jonjin Co-operative Farm, Kyonghoen County, North Pyongan Province; Kang Jun Guk, member of the Songbuk Co-operative Farm, Anju County, South Pyongan Province; and Li Chang Sun, Chairman of the Management Board of the Dongchang Co-operative Farm, Panmun County, Kaesong.

All the speakers, supporting the report, underscored the enormous significance of the complete abolition of the system of agricultural tax-in-kind.

This step is to free the peasantry from tax burden once and for all and is a genuine popular measure which can be taken only under the socialist system, the speakers stressed.

The session unanimously adopted the "Law on Completely Abolishing the System of Agricultural Tax-in-kind."

After considering the next items on the agenda, the session adopted an appeal to the people in South Korea and a letter to the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The session endorsed the decrees adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly between the fourth and fifth sessions of the third Supreme People's Assembly.

The Supreme People's Assembly in session

Budget for Expediting Socialist Construction, Enhancing People's Living Standard

Deputy Han Sang Du, Minister of Finance, delivered the report on the results of the fulfilment of the state budget for 1965 and on the state budget for 1966 at the fifth session of the third Supreme People's Assembly on April 27.

He declared that this year's budget had been compiled in such a way as to ensure funds necessary for the implementation of the policy of the Party for expediting socialist construction, strengthening national defence capacity and enhancing the people's living standard by turning to good account the foundations of our independent national economy and managing the life of the nation properly.

According to the report, the budgetary revenue of the state will increase by 5 per cent compared with that of 1965 and the share of income from the socialist sector will reach 98 per cent of the total budgetary revenue.

The budgetary expenditure for 1966 is expected to grow by 8 per cent as against that of last year.

Deputy Han Sang Du

INDUSTRY

68.1 per cent of the expenditure will go to the development of the national economy. These funds will be intensively used for giving priority to extractive and power industries, further developing chemical industry and supporting the rural economy.

For capital construction 999,710,000 won is allocated. This will be used for the expansion of production, cultural and public facilities; 84.7 per cent of this sum will be spent for productive construction.

Over 82 million won earmarked for the power industry will be used in the main for the construction of large-scale hydro-electric and thermal power plants and also for the construction of medium and small-sized power stations and the reinforcement projects of the existing power stations.

Over 262 million won is alloted to the extractive industries. The bulk of the funds will be spent for stepping up the geological survey work and for reinforcing mining, transport and dressing equipment of the existing ore and coal mines along with pit construction.

An adequate amount of funds will also be directed to the metal and chemical industries for steadily reinforcing the existing iron and steel works and smelteries, increasing their production capacities and for realizing the chemicalization of the national economy.

Much attention is also directed to the development of machine-building and light industries. Thirteen per cent out of the industrial construction funds will go to the light industry.

Besides, an ample amount of funds will be disbursed for the development of local industry, fishing industry and to the fields of traffic and transport.

RURAL ECONOMY

Particular attention is paid in the budget to the material, technical and financial support by the state to the rural economy for carrying through the tasks outlined in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

The rural economy will receive 406,500,000 won, or 1.2 times that of last year, of which 196 million won will be spent for capital construction in the countryside.

To make further advance in the irrigation work, new medium and small irrigation projects will be undertaken while continuously pushing forward large ones now under construction.

The supply of tractors and lorries will increase and the charges for the work done by farm machine stations will be reduced by a wide margin.

And threshing grounds with a total space of over 240,000 square metres and other production facilities will be built for the co-op farms at state expense and a large number of farm machines such as sower, thresher, crusher and weeder, will be supplied to the countryside free of charge.

This year modern farm houses for 50,000 households will be built at state expense and the construction of public establishments including nurseries and kindergartens will also be carried out.

In our country, already by the end of 1965, 2,822 co-operative farms had been exempted from the delivery of agricultural tax-in-kind. This year the remaining co-operative farms will be completely exempted from it at the state expense of over 122 million won.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

Today when we are building socialism under the conditions in which the imperialists are stepping up their aggressive moves and the general situation is growing tense, we must thoroughly implement the policy of the Party for correctly combining economic construction with defence build-up, stressed the reporter.

While directing a huge amount of funds to economic construction, this year's budget allocates a considerable amount of funds to national defence. It also envisages the creation of necessary reserves, material and financial.

PUBLIC WELFARE

This year's state budget also envisages an outlay of 903,430,000 won for enforcing new measures for increasing the real income of the working people and meeting their social and cultural needs.

This year 1.2 times as much capital construction funds as last year will be laid out in order to expand educational, cultural and public-health establishments and provide the people with more flats.

The state will disburse this year, too, some 68 million won for supplying at low price school uniforms and textbooks to the students of schools at all levels and for providing stipends to the students of higher technical special schools and a number of higher technical schools as well as to students of universities and colleges.

The Government and the Party, which have been directing deep concern to the education of the sons and daughters of the Korean nationals in Japan, will remit this year, too, a total of more than 800 million yen (in Japanese currency) of educational funds.

Thanks to the increase of the outlay for social insurance and social maintenance, more subsidies and pensions will be defrayed and more factory and office workers and peasants will take rest at holiday homes and camping centres free of charge.

This year, by overfulfilling the national economy plan and successfully implementing the state budget, we will further strengthen the political, economic and military might of the country and still further enhance the people's living standard, declared the reporter.

RESULTS OF 1965 BUDGET

The Finance Minister summed up the results of the fulfilment of the state budget for 1965.

The budgetary revenue of the state in 1965 amounted to 3,573,840,000 won, which is bigger than that of 1964.

After the use of these funds for expediting socialist construction, strengthening the country's defence capacity and improving the people's well-being, there was an excess of revenue of 97,710,000 won.

S. KOREAN BUDGET

Then the reporter dwelt on the reactionary and anti-popular nature of the current fiscal year's budget of the puppet regime of Pak Jung Hi, the U.S. stooge.

The military outlay of the puppet regime has been further increased for war preparation and troop dispatch to South Vietnam, under the instructions of U.S. imperialism.

In this year's budget the puppet regime allocates 40 per cent more funds than last year for direct military spendings.

To intensify the suppression of the people Pak Jung Hi and his clique are reinforcing the police organs and suppression on a large-scale by augmenting this year the general expenses by 30 per cent over last year.

The direct military spendings and the expenditure for the maintenance of the fascist ruling machinery account for 74 per cent of the budgetary expenditures.

It is here that the Supreme People's Assembly session was held

Support to Palestinian People

(Continued from page 1)

The anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the Palestinian people is a sacred struggle not only for the liberation and independence of Palestine but also for the unity and complete liberation of the Arab nations.

The Palestinian people should be allowed to return to their home country. The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys must take their blood-stained hands off the Arab world.

Rashid Said Gerbou, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to Korea, thanked Premier Kim Il Sung and the Korean people for the kind concern directed to the opening of the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Korea.

The Palestine Liberation Organization supports the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of their fatherland, and demands that the U.S. imperialist aggressors get out of South Korea and the Korean people be allowed to decide their own destiny by themselves, he stressed.

The meeting adopted a letter to the Palestinian people.

Expressing absolute support to the just struggle of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian people, the letter stressed: if the U.S. imperialists and their followers keep trying to stamp out the national independence of the Palestinian people and subvert the unity of the Arab peoples, they will surely meet the shameful defeat by the united struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and the people throughout the world.

Present at the meeting were Kim Se Bong, Minister of Commerce; Choi Chang Sok, Chairman of the Korean-African Friendship Society and Minister of Public Health and other responsible functionaries of the government organs and public organizations.

Invited there were Charge d'Affaires Esmat Nagieb Mousa and members of the UAR Embassy in Pyongyang.

MESSAGES OF SOLIDARITY

On the occasion of the "Week of Support to the Struggle of the Palestinian People," the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and other public organizations of Korea sent messages to the Palestinian people, voicing militant solidarity with their struggle against the imperialist aggressors and for the country's liberation.

S.P.A. SESSION APPEALS TO SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE

In connection with the grave situation caused by the massive dispatch of South Korea's puppet troops to South Vietnam by the U.S. and the Seoul puppets, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 29 appealed to the people in South Korea to wage a stubborn struggle against the U.S. war escalation and the troop dispatch.

The last day meeting of the fifth session of the third Supreme People's Assembly adopted an appeal to the people in South Korea with unanimous approval.

The appeal urged the people of all walks of life in South Korea to stand up as one man not to allow any more soldiers, even a single man, to be taken to South Vietnam as mercenaries of the U.S. imperialists and to bring back at once the youth of South Korea who have so far been sent there.

It called upon the officers and men of the "ROK army" to resolutely refuse to go to South Vietnam and deal mercilessly with the upper circles of the "ROK army" and the U.S. commanders who are driving them out on the road of death.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and the whole people in North Korea will render every possible support to the struggle of the people in South Korea and together with them, fight resolutely for the complete liberation and independence of the country, declared the appeal.

Follows the gist of the appeal:

Having already sent troops one division strong to South Vietnam under the direction of U.S. imperialism, Pak Jung Hi and his clique are again sending one division of combat troops and one regiment of supplementary troops to South Vietnam.

The allies and satellite countries of the United States do not comply with the request of the United States to send troops to South Vietnam in the name of anti-communism, but are opposing and evading it. Only Pak Jung Hi and his clique are sending massive troops as requested by the United States. This clearly shows that Pak Jung Hi and his clique are the most faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism and the abominable enemy of the national-liberation movement of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples.

It is entirely justifiable for the public circles in South Korea to protest against Pak Jung Hi and his clique, asking what justification and legal grounds they have for sending "ROK army" troops to South Vietnam.

The history of our people shines with patriotic traditions in repulsing foreign aggressors and defending the honour of the nation.

The Korean and Vietnamese peoples both underwent the aggression and oppression of foreign imperialists in the past.

Today the peoples of Korea and Vietnam are suffering the same misfortunes of national split because of U.S. imperialism, and the peoples of South Korea and South Vietnam are suffering untold tribulations under the occupation of U.S. imperialism.

The peoples of Korea and Vietnam are comrades-in-arms and brothers who are firmly linked with each other in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, their common enemy.

The people in South Korea must not allow themselves to be taken to the battlefields of aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists against the Vietnamese people. They should take the patriotic road against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, instead of following the path of disgrace and crime in obedience to the aggressors and the traitors.

The officers and men of the "ROK" army should rise up and fight resolutely rather than die a disgraceful death.

The "ROK army" soldiers taken to South Vietnam must decisively refuse to level their guns at the South Vietnamese people.

They must seek for a new life and come back to their beloved native land, abandoning the life of a mercenary full of shame and suffering in South Vietnam. They must courageously go over to the side of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces. This is the path leading them to their homeland.

The root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings the people in South Korea are undergoing today lies in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the anti-popular policy of Pak Jung Hi's puppet regime.

The people in South Korea must wage a still intenser struggle for expelling the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea at the earliest date, overthrowing Pak Jung Hi's puppet government and realizing the independent unification of the country by the Koreans themselves.

Two Hearts Beat As One

The fifth session of the third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held late in April adopted a message to the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam pledging full support to the statement made by the third session of the third National Assembly of the DRV and expressing militant solidarity with the entire people of Vietnam in their heroic struggle against the U.S. aggressors.

The message expresses the feelings of the Korean people who are standing shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms on one and the same front against the common enemy.

The Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation shows the whole world that a people fighting for freedom and independence with arms in their hands is invincible.

The struggle of the people in Vietnam is part of the common struggle of the progressive people of the world for peace, democracy and socialism.

The Korean people regard the U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese people as the one against themselves and are firmly determined to be more resolute in fighting against U.S. imperialism and more active in supporting their comrades-in-arms in Vietnam, as U.S. imperialism escalates the war.

The Korean people bitterly denounce American imperialism and Pak Jung Hi and his clique for their criminal act of sending more South Korean servicemen to South Vietnam in order to expand the war.

The people of Korea, who have always given active support to the people of Vietnam in their struggle for freedom, national independence and reunification, will render every form of necessary assistance to them. They regard it as their internationalist duty.

U.S. imperialism should stop bombing North Vietnam at once, withdraw its aggressor forces from South Vietnam and strictly observe the Geneva Agreements.

Fair solution of the Vietnamese question can be brought about only in accordance with the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point principle of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

The Korean people firmly believe that the people of Vietnam will surely defeat the aggressors by their heroic struggle and win final victory.

Human Right Should Be Guaranteed

KIM CHON HAE, Presidium Member of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, issued a press statement on April 23 demanding the Japanese Government to respect the basic human rights of the Korean nationals in Japan, immediately stop the discrimination against and suppression of them and unconditionally guarantee democratic, national education to them.

He said:

Facts clearly show that the Japanese Government is viciously trying to suppress the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan under the wirepulling of the U.S. imperialists and in league with Pak Jung Hi and his clique.

The Korean people can never overlook the scheme of the Japanese Government to suppress the democratic, national education of the Korean residents and impair their national dignity.

* * *

The Korean youth and students will never tolerate the scheme of the Japanese Government to suppress, under all sorts of false charges, the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan and impose the "Japanizing education" upon them.

HONG SUN GWON, Chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, said this in a statement issued on April 25.

The Chairman demanded that the Japanese authorities fully ensure all democratic, national rights to the Korean citizens in accordance with the principles of international law and international practice and with their moral responsibility and give up at once their design to revise the "law on school education."

* * *

KIM OK SUN, Chairman of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, said in her statement issued on April 27: Korean women in Japan are educating their children in the warm love for the motherland by teaching them its history and culture in the mother tongue and in the spirit of internationalist friendship and solidarity with the honest-minded people of Japan and the rest of the world, repudiating national chauvinism of all descriptions.

Yet the Japanese Government is trying to suppress their democratic, national education.

The Japanese Government should respect the human rights of the Korean citizens and ensure all democratic, national rights to them including the right to education. It can never evade this legal and moral obligation.

Norodom Kantol Greets Korea Univ. in Japan

Premier Norodom Kantol of the Kingdom of Cambodia sent recently a message to the rector of Korea University in Japan on the 10th anniversary of its founding, according to information from Pnom Penh. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Korea University in Japan, I extend, on behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia, warm congratulations to you. The Royal Government, together with all universities and colleges of the Kingdom of Cambodia, wishes the university fresh successes.

Availing myself of this opportunity I hope the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the students of Cambodia and Korea will be strengthened in their struggle against imperialism and for progress. (KCNA)

1,000 U.S. PLANES SHOT DOWN

(Continued from page 1)

the warmest and militant congratulations to you and, through you, to the men and officers of the Vietnam People's Army on having downed 1,000 U.S. airplanes.

I am convinced that the friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and Vietnam will be strengthened and developed in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, their common enemy. I wholeheartedly wish the men and officers of the Vietnam People's Army new successes in their work.

The United Democratic Fatherland Front, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the Korean Students' Committee and the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society also sent similar messages to their counterparts in Vietnam.

Greetings From Abroad

Korea University in Japan has received congratulatory messages from abroad on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of its founding.

In a message, the President of the University of the Kingdom of Cambodia warmly congratulated Korea University on its 10th birthday and wished it progress and prosperity.

The Executive Committee of the National Students' League of Algeria pointed out in its message: it is natural that the national education of Korean students in Japan should be developed on a completely independent basis and that lessons should be conducted in their mother tongue. It also condemned the Japanese Government for scheming to close down Korean schools in Japan.

The General Federation of Palestinian Students, in its message, extended support to the students of Korea University in their struggle in defence of the democratic, national education; for the country's unification and against all manner of imperialist manifestations. (KCNA)

KOREAN PRESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION IN JAPAN ADMITTED TO A.A.J.A.

The Korean Pressmen and Publishers Association in Japan has become a member of the Afro-Asian Journalists Association.

It was decided on April 24 at the fourth enlarged plenary meeting of the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists Association in Peking.

TANGANYIKAN JOURNALIST ARRIVES

General Secretary George Vulata of the Tanganyikan Journalists' Union arrived in Pyongyang by plane on April 30 on a visit to Korea at the invitation of the Korean Journalists' Union.

Unpardonable scheme
(From Chosun Shinbo published in Tokyo)

TOGO'S INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETED

The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea sent a message to the Free Togo Youth League, warmly congratulating the Togo people and youth on the sixth anniversary of its independence.

S. Korean Army Commander's Residence In Saigon Attacked

According to a news dispatch from Saigon, on the night of April 26 the South Vietnam Liberation Army raided the residence of the commander of the South Korean troops in Saigon. Two sergeants of South Korea on guard duty were wounded and the car of the deputy commander was damaged.

On the same day, a U.S. army billet in Saigon and a South Korean troops' billet were attacked with handgrenades. Five U.S. troops and six South Korean soldiers were wounded.

A South Korean troops' billet in other area, too, was attacked with handgrenades on the same day. A South Korean soldier was wounded.

On the morning of April 27, a mine exploded in front of a restaurant in Saigon, killing nine and wounding some 30 of the workers from South Korea working at U.S. air bases.

Meanwhile, the Seoul regime, press reports from South Korea say, has decided to evacuate to Seoul the families of the South Korean embassy staff in Saigon.

40,000 Conscription Evaders In S. Korea

According to the data released by the police authorities of the puppet Seoul regime as quoted by Dongyang Tongshin in Seoul, the number of conscription evaders was over 40,000 in the first three months of this year.

This indicates the mounting opposition of the youth in South Korea against the continued troop dispatch to South Vietnam.

S. Korea-Israel Collusion

A "South Korea-Israel Friendship Society" came into being following the visit to South Korea of the supreme commander of the Israeli armed forces. Recently the collusion between Pak Jung Hi and his clique and the Israeli Zionists has developed more extensively.

South Korea and Israel established formal diplomatic relations in April 1962 and they have since exchanged "goodwill missions," "parliamentary delegations," "economic missions," "military missions," and many other delegations to get into a close political, economic and military collusion.

This collusion is a product of the U.S. policy of aggression in Asia and Africa, and the direct outcome of American manipulation.

This is proved by the statement Kim Yong Sik, leader of a South Korean "mission" who visited Israel in July 1961, made at a news conference. He said: "The question of establishing consular diplomatic relations between South Korea and Israel was discussed in Washington." His statement was followed by the establishment of South Korea-Israel diplomatic relations and the further promotion of their "friendly relations."

Both Pak Jung Hi and his clique and the Israeli Zionists are out-and-out puppets and agents of U.S. imperialism who are ready to go through thick and thin to implement the orders and instructions of their masters.

It is quite natural that the Israeli expansionists and Pak Jung Hi and his clique should be condemned by the Arab, Asian and African peoples and the progressive people of the world.

In these conditions, the American imperialists, having incited their faithful stooges Pak Jung Hi and his clique and the Israeli reactionaries to collude with each other, attempt to encourage them to commit criminal acts against the cause of the Asian and African peoples.

Having entered into a collusion with the Israeli Zionists, Pak Jung Hi and his gang are hurling vicious slanders on the Arab nations. Jang Wu Dok who led a South Korean military delegation to Israel, described the Arab nations as if they had been indulged in aggression, saying: "Israel is strong enough to withstand the forces of the Arab world."

All facts show that we must closely follow the aggressive maneuvres of American imperialism as well as the South Korea-Israel collusion, and expose and crush them.

The Arab, Asian and African peoples will, in firm unity, surely smash any plots of U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

Kim Gi Se

With a "situation — wanted" tag hanging from his neck, he roamed about the street in vain all day long. The man in this photo is one of the jobless people in S. Korea whose number now exceeds 7 million. This photo is from a S. Korean publication which carried an article titled "Hard life and economic crisis."

Militant Solidarity With Palestinian People

The Korean people are observing from April 29 "Week of Support to the Struggle of the Palestinian People." On this occasion they express militant solidarity with the Palestinian people in their just fight against the illegal occupation of Palestine by the Israeli Zionists under the manipulation of the U.S.-led imperialists and for the restoration of their country.

Today, the Palestinian people are deprived of their country and their legitimate rights are wantonly trampled underfoot; many of the Palestinians are leading a wandering life abroad, undergoing unbearable misfortunes and sufferings. The root cause of their tribulations lies entirely in the vicious aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to bring the Arab world under its domination.

Taking the place of the British and other imperialists who have long subjected the Palestinian and other Arab peoples to harsh colonial oppression and exploitation, the U.S. imperialists have become the sworn foe of the peoples of Palestine and other Arab states. With an eye to enslaving the Arab peoples and preserving their interests in this area, they are inciting and arming the Israeli puppets to use them as a shock brigade in their aggressive scheme against the Arab peoples. And they are inveigling even the West German militarists and their puppets in South Korea into this scheme.

Of late, the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Israeli Zionists. . two cats's paws of U.S. imperialism for aggression in the Far East and the Near and Middle East, are entering into closer collaboration. However, with no amount of intrigues can the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys subdue the Palestinian people who have risen up in a struggle with firm confidence in their just cause. The Palestinian people, closely united around the Palestine Liberation Organization, organized armed detachments and are waging a dauntless struggle to meet the historic event of the country's restoration.

The struggle of the Palestinian people is not only a struggle for the liberation of their country but is a part of the common struggle of the Asian and African peoples against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence. This is why the Korean people have given a positive support to the righteous struggle of the Palestinian people.

The recent opening of the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in North Korea marked another occasion of strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Palestinian peoples.

The people of Palestine who are enjoying the unanimous support of the Arab and Korean peoples and the progressive peoples of the world will surely repulse the aggressors and achieve the country's liberation by their united action.

Palestine belongs to the Palestinian people. No one can encroach upon this inviolable right of theirs.

"ROK" Army Officer Crosses Over

Captain Kim Yong Sik, leader of a combat support company, 38th Regiment, 15th Division, of the South Korean army, crossed over to the North recently, putting an end to the disgraceful "ROK" army life.

After I learned through hearsay and radio the achievements made in North Korea, he said, I eagerly longed for the North. I could not bring myself to serve any longer in the "ROK" army or level the gun at my fellow countrymen.

The majority of the "ROK" armymen are opposed to being sent to the battlefields of South Vietnam where death awaits them, he said.

STRUGGLE—URGENT DEMAND OF THEIR LIFE

Recently the workers of South Korea have come out actively in a mass struggle—strikes, demonstrations and labour disputes — defying the deception, suppression, blackmail and suppression by the American imperialists and Pak Jung Hi and his clique. Their solidarity is growing stronger in the course of the struggle.

There have been more than 100 cases of struggle involving 300,000 workers since the beginning of the year up to April 10.

The struggle embraced workers employed at the U.S. Army organizations, communications and railway workers, the employees of monopoly enterprises, dockers and other transport workers and workers in the fibre, power, civil engineering, mining, chemical and other industries throughout South Korea.

Their demands are: pay-hike, the payment of back wages and the conclusion of collective contract.

Their struggle is the reflection of the sharpening national and class contradictions. It is the urgent demand of their life.

Workers are forced to drudge 10-18 hours a day for meagre wages less than one-quarter of the lowest living cost. They get an average of some 3,500 won a month. But 16,000 won is needed for a worker to support six dependents. Working conditions go from bad to worse. But the intensity of their labour keeps increasing. And the existence of 7 million fully and partially unemployed presents a constant threat to their jobs.

Prices jump from 20 to 30 per cent every year, but wages still keep the level of 1960.

The intensified plunder and exploitation by the American imperialists and the puppet rulers have driven them to abject poverty.

The evil labour laws including the "labour standard law," "trade union law" and "labour dispute arbitration law" infringe upon their three elementary democratic rights—the right to association, the right to strike and the right to collective contract.

Particularly, the U.S.-hired workers are condemned to cruel exploitation and national humiliation and are denied the freedom of trade union activities. They are even barred from using their mother tongue at the U.S. army units.

Now the workers of South Korea find themselves unable to bear the humiliation and economic distress any longer. This is why they fight demanding better living conditions and democratic rights and opposing national humiliation and persecution.

Jong Jong Gyun

Travel to the Land of Morning Freshness

JEAN KANAPA
(A French Journalist)

A French Journalist, Jean Kanapa, who had visited our country in November last year, gave his impressions of Korea on his return home.

We print below a translation of excerpts from the notes of his travel to Korea carried serially in the latest issues of L'Humanite:

In the northern part of this peninsula with many mountains and hills which, some years ago, were swept by the war that brought a permanent disgrace upon the American imperialists, a people full of optimism is dashing forward in towering spirit in the saddle of Chollima (winged horse appearing in an old legend of Korea), a symbol of Korea. Whither, then, has Chollima led North Korea? I went to Korea to see this for myself.

The word "Chosun" (Korea) signifies a land of morning freshness, not a land of morning "calm."

In Korea not only the morning but also the whole day is fresh. The azure sky is cloudless and the warm sun shines brightly....

This creates unusually and incomparatively quiet and pleasant feelings about everything and bestows blessings upon the people. It also vividly presents the picturesque scenery of Korea so admirable as to transcend the imagination of the Europeans.

The streets of Korean towns and villages are as clear as the new French coin sou. Not a single cigarette butt or a piece of waste paper is to be found.

Large cities are modern and new ones with fine prefab flats and broad promenades flanked with trees and green lawns.

Capital Changes Beyond Recognition

On a delightful and clear morning we left Pyongyang by car on a local tour.

I had an opportunity to stay in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, in 1960. I must confess frankly that I could hardly trace its former looks. In five years the city has undergone a complete change in the literal sense of the word. To be sure, as early as 1960 an entirely new city had sprung up in this land after having healed war scars. Yes, it really sprang up from the earth, because the war had razed it to the ground leaving not a single house intact.

Only some wrecked walls resembling the wreckage of lightning and a disorderly wasteland strewn with rubbles were to be found there.

However, in 1960 a city rose again on the very site where it had stood. Now it is not an ordinary city but is a very magnificent and beautiful one.

There have appeared splendid modern buildings, smart-looking home-made trolley buses, new giant university buildings, the graceful Grand Theatre of traditional architecture of Korea, large stadiums and a new bridge spanning the Daedong River which runs through the heart of the city.

Indeed, it is a modern capital city rebuilt with meticulous care. I noticed radical changes everywhere, though they somewhat differ in degree. For example, I could barely recognize the appearance of Hamhung, a big city in the northeastern region, which I had visited once five years ago.

Masters of the Country

It was about one century ago that imperialism, nay, a pack of imperialist powers began showing interest in Korea. In 1866 the armed merchant ship "General Sherman" sailed up the Daedong River to Pyongyang. Later, Japan made ceaseless intrusions into Korea by every possible means until it redneed her to its colony in 1910. As for the methods colonialism applied in Korea, in a certain mine the Japanese owner emoloyed only those applicants who had passed the "test" of carrying as far as 50 metres an iron lump weighing 360 kg.

Foreign entrepreneurs deprived Korea of her natural resources and even her tribunal.

And today the United States, entrenched themselves in the area south of the 38th parallel in place of the ousted colonialists, has turned South Korea into a typical dependency.

The difference from the years of Japanese imperialist rule, if any, Koreans say, is that whereas the Japanese ruled through their own officials the Americans control through their puppets.

Contrary to this, the North Koreans have become the masters of their country. Is it not natural that the Koreans take an immese pride in this?

This pride of the Koreans can one witness at the industrial and agricultural exhibition in Pyongyang. Articles on display are all home-made ones.

Products on display at the exhibition from lighter and saxhorn to refrigerator, synthetic fibre, power shovel and lathe were all of Korean make. Koreans often say: "Genuine political independence is unthinkable without an independent economy." It was an acute problem for Korea to build up an independent economy because the country was backward in the past, and its territory has been bisected by the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its industry which had only just begun to rise was utterly ruined in the war.

The first thing for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to do was to develop a diversified economy by firmly relying on the efforts of its own people. Has this task been carried out? Yes, it has.

It is a fact that Koreans say: "Needless to say, our people have still much to do in order to build their country into one with developed modern industry and to live a richer life. But we have put an end to the age-old backwardness and poverty for good."

The same is true of all other spheres of the national life.

People in Korea also say: "It is a fact that our shops have not much luxuries on sale but they are richly stocked with articles of daily use which are all home-made.

Regeneration and Traditions

The regeneration of Korea finds expression in all aspects. Japanese plunder was followed by the U.S. bombing. As a result, historical monuments, pagodas, ancient tombs and wall gates in cities were practically razed to the ground. It must be understood what the irretrievable wounds the two imperialists inflicted upon the cultural heritage by systematically destroying cultural treasures, meant to a people with more than thousands-year-old civilization and traditions of lofty arts. That is a tragedy. This notwithstanding, the traditions of the arts are preserved. To be more exact, the traditions are alive. The traditions exist in women's costumes which make them appear tall. The traditions find manifestation in the flute played and folk dances performed by children at their palaces of culture, in the style of farm houses and in the activities of amateur artists at the club houses of factories.

The traditions are alive in the finest dances in the "Story of Okryon Pond" performed at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre. Our comrades in Korea attach great importance to and put their heart and soul into applying the most beautiful traditions in their present-day life.

This presents a striking contrast to the Americanized national culture in South Korea.

North Korea stands for the honour of Korea not only in this respect but in all other spheres and aspects.

Jean Kanapa

New Houses Gratis

I visited the countryside in November. Every family was busy preparing peppered and pickled cabbages *(gimchi)* in big jars for winter. The courtyard of every family presented a jolly and colourful scene. But I don't know how to acquaint you with the colours characteristic of the countryside of Korea and the colour tone giving wonderful purity to the landscape there. The whitewashed farm houses are in good harmony with all around them. The farm houses had pleased my eyes throughout my stay there. They were all the more captivating to me because they were a symbol socialism had brought to Korean peasants who had only twenty years ago led a miserable life. Take for example, the village of Joyang lying eight km. away from Hamhung. There were only 17 tile-roofed houses there in the pre-liberation period. The rest were strawthatched houses. But today the village has 720 modern farm houses. The peasants are now preparing for the construction of more comfortable houses. The state adopted a decision on financing the construction of farm houses and alloting them to the farmers free of charge. "The construction of modern farm houses entirely at state expense" was set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung in February 1964 and was provided for in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question" adopted at a Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The theses are imbued with the following spirit:

"Needless to say, in a formerly backward agrarian country like ours, the rural areas have to provide a certain amount of funds for socialist industrialization for a certain period following the victory of the revolution. The supplying of funds by the peasants for the creation of modern industry in such a socialist state is intended for the benefit of the whole of society, and it is also indispensable for the future development of agriculture and improvement of the livelihood of the peasants themselves.

"But once the foundation of socialist industry has been laid, the emphasis should be switched so that industry may come to the aid of agriculture. From that time on, agriculture should be given ever more powerful and all-round assistance.

"The working class has not only to lead the peasantry politically and ideologically, but also to give it material, technical, cultural and financial assistance. The socialist state must make every effort to lighten the burdens of the peasantry and increase their incomes, and must see to it that the living standards of the workers and peasants rise evenly in relation to each other."

(To be continued)

Cost to Bribe a U.S. Senator

An unusually heated controversy is reported to have taken place in Washington. It began to draw public attention on April 22 when U.S. Senator Thomas Dodd made a fierce counterattack on Pearson, an editorial writer for the **Washington Post**, for his article.

What made Dodd so displeased was Pearson's words: Dodd, soon after his return from Seoul last year carrying with him so many gifts such as, "works of applied arts, silks, jewels, a Korean folding screen, shoes and a silver desk," praised Pak Jung Hi to the skies at the U.S. Senate.

Dodd countered Pearson saying "four U.S. Presidents—Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy—and 38 Senators have already branded Pearson as a liar."

Then Dodd put forward another ground for his argument. He said no U.S. Senator could have been bribed with gifts worth only 50 or 100 dollars. This unbalanced performance of Dodd who is famous for his notorious China-lobbying is something extraordinary and rather interesting.

But, at any rate, it is true perhaps that Pearson touched the "noble" Senator on the raw? It is also true, as Dodd himself admitted, that he received a bribe in the form of gifts from Pak Jung Hi and that he can be bought over if he is approached with a handsome offer.

But, to our regret, Mr. Dodd did not mention specifically how much is needed to buy over a U.S. Senator. There is nothing strange about it, in view of the fact that an illicit dealer prefers to do his business without fixing the price. This case throws a revealing light on one aspect of the traditional ethics and unchangeable physiology of Washington's political circles.

Pak Jong In

Knotty Problems

S. Korea as a Japanese Journalist Sees It

Japanese paper Sankei Shimbun carried in three installments from April 19 an article entitled "South Korea in the Recent One Year" by Tatehiko Hayashi, former chief of its Seoul office, who had been recalled home some time ago.

He sheds light on various aspects of the bankruptcy of South Korea's economy and the corruption of its society as he witnessed.

Bankruptcy of Economy

"Too many knotty problems are ahead of South Korea," he says. "Market prices are skyrocketing, threatening the people's livelihood. The prices of consumer goods rose by 20 per cent last year and have climbed 5.7 per cent this year. The attempt of Pak Jung Hi's government to peg the annual rise at 8 per cent has already fallen a cropper. The first five-year economic plan ends this year. But in this period, the prices of consumer goods have doubled and the volume of currency has also swelled, despite the desperate efforts of the government to put curbs on it. Economic development is planned on the basis of the property claim fund coming from Japan, civilian economic co-operation by Japan and funds induced from the United States and West Germany. But this plan has also hit a snag owing to the shortage of home capital to guarantee such inducement from abroad. Foreign debts are simply alarming. In 1970 alone, 70 million dollars will have to be repaid."

Touching upon the foreign trade of South Korea, the Japanese journalist said: "45 per cent of South Korea's imports are from Japan and 60 per cent of its exports are handled by the Japanese in Seoul."

Corruption of Society

He wrote about the social situation in South Korea:

"The biggest social problem facing Pak Jung Hi's government is a huge army of the unemployed. The jobless run into staggering figures.

"The irregularities of government employees pose another serious social problem. Some people say that corruption is more rife than under Syngman Rhee.

Troop Dispatch

The Japanese reporter points out that the sentiments against the dispatch of ROK army troops to South Vietnam are running high among the people. "Pak Jung Hi's government and the Democratic Republican Party," he says, "sent troops to the Vietnam war, calling it the second front of South Korea. But the public sentiments are smouldering against it.

"The opposition party which had taken an uncertain attitude toward the question of dispatching troops began raising a shrill cry against it. They say it sensed these ominous sentiments during its stumping trip in the provinces. The Vietnam war is a fierce one which claims far more human lives than the Korean war. Even though Pak Jung Hi's government and the ruling party are ready for heavy sacrifices of officers and men, this must be a puzzle to them."

Football

SECOND FRIENDSHIP ENCOUNTER

MORANBONG TEAM AGAIN WINS: SCORE 4 : 0

KOREA'S Moranbong team and the visiting Bucharest team from Rumania met again for a friendly match at the Moranbong Stadium on April 26.

The home team won the match 4 : 0, scoring three goals in the first half and one in the second half. The first match, by the way, ended in 2 : 1, in favour of the home team.

The match was hotly contested from the outset.

Rumanian players Nos. 12 and 9 demonstrated fine skills and the rest of the players, too, showed their good skills. The Rumanian players' main tactics in offensive was break-through from the centre.

Had the Moranbong's defence been not strong, the Rumanian players' tactics might have worked. The Korean players' marking thwarted their opponents' offensive.

Towards the close of the second half of the match, the Rumanian team posted two forwards on the first line in an attempt to score a goal by long passing. This attempt, too, did not go off well. Seven minutes before the whistle went for full-time, a Rumanian player sent the ball from the right side to a forward on the first line, who headed the ball in an attempt to put it into the net. It was a well-knit performance and the ball seemed to be rolling into the net. But it flew so slowly that the home team's goalie stopped it.

How, then, did the home team play? It played a fast-breaking game throughout, applying medium and long-distance passes and attempting at break-through from flanks. The Korean eleven, playing a game with speed in this way, gave their rivals no time for defence and gained chances for tries for goals. They made altogether twelve tries for goals whereas the Rumanian players made six tries.

The fact that the home team scored its second goal only two minutes after the first one tells what a fast-attacking game it played.

The wings and half-backs played a big part in the day's match. Han Bong Jin scored two goals, and Yang Song Guk and Kim Sung Il one each.

When the match was over, the Bucharest team presented a souvenir cup to the Moranbong team. The spectators enthusiastically cheered the players of the two countries as they made a march round the stadium.

Earlier, on April 24, the Bucharest team won the match with the home team of Amrok-gang 1 : 0.

Pak Hae Chon

Exciting moment during the match

No Force Can Block Guinea's Advance

According to a Guinean Radio report from Conakry, armed troops of the Republic of Ivory Coast intruded into the territory of the Republic of Guinea recently.

Behind the recent provocations are the U.S.-led imperialists.

The imperialists are seeking every available means to maintain their foothold on the African continent and preserve their interests in this area. To strangle Guinea which is upholding the banner of self-reliance, they have since her independence carried on incessant subversive activities against her, while perpetrating military intrusions into her territory and putting pressure to bear upon her.

Defeating all manifestations of the destructive schemes of the imperialists, however, the brave Guinean people led by President Sekou Toure have firmly defended the country's independence and the great cause of the liberation of Africa.

Subversive plots of the U.S.-led imperialists have become more open in Africa of late. In view of this situation the Guinean people are fully determined to safeguard the gains of their struggle, holding still higher the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. Their firm stand is enjoying warm sympathy and support of the Asian and African people and the progressive people of the world.

The Guinean people will continue to march forward along the road of self-reliance, uniting their ranks of struggle still more closely and thwarting every provocation of the imperialists.

No force on earth can block this advance.

KOREAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS GREET TANZANIAN NATIONAL DAY

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the founding of the United Tanzanian Republic, public organizations of Korea sent messages of greetings to their counterparts in Tanzania.

In its message to the Tanzanian Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea expressed full support to and solidarity with the just struggle of the Tanzanian people against imperialism and colonialism and for the complete liberation and unity of the African people.

The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students' Committee sent messages of greetings respectively to the Tanzanian Shirazi Youth League and the National Union of Students of Tanzania.

The Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union also sent a message of greetings to the National Union of Women of Tanzania.

Unions of Korea and Kim Jong Suk, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

Then, Cuban Ambassador took the floor.

He said: It is most significant that the Korean people who have been seasoned in the anti-imperialist struggle express their solidarity with the patriots of the Dominican Republic thousands of miles away from their trench.

The Yankee imperialists can be crushed through the stepped-up revolutionary struggles of the Asian and African peoples as well as the peoples of Latin American countries who are fighting under the motto "motherland or death."

The meeting adopted a letter addressed to the Dominican people.

Vehemently condemning the outrageous acts of U.S. imperialism against the just struggle of the Dominican people, the letter demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys get out of the Dominican Republic, taking with them their military personnel and lethal weapons.

The letter expressed the belief that the Dominican people will win final victory in their heroic struggle for driving the U.S. aggressors out of their country by the united force and for winning genuine independence, freedom and democracy of the country.

Dominican People's Anti-U.S. Struggle Supported

A mass meeting supporting the anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of the people of the Dominican Republic was held in Pyongyang on April 25. It was part of the functions for "Week of Solidarity with the Dominican People" (April 24-30).

Present at the meeting were Soh Choi, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Pak Yong Sun, Minister of Communications; Yun Gi Bok, Minister of Common Education and Chairman of the Korean-Latin American Friendship Society.

Invited to the meeting were Ambassador Lazaro Vigoa and staff members of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang and guests from Latin American countries now on visit to our country.

Addressing the meeting, Kang Gu Yong, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Vice-Chairman of the Korean-Latin American Friendship Society expressed militant solidarity with the heroic Dominican people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

The peoples of the socialist countries including the Korean people and the world peace-loving people stand firm on the side of the Dominican people, he declared.

Saying that the Dominican question is a question for the Dominican people themselves to solve and it is an internal affair of the Dominican people barring any interference from outside, the speaker stressed:

If the U.S. imperialists continue the dangerous play with fire in Dominica, they will suffer an ignominious defeat as they did in Korea and Cuba.

The meeting was also addressed by Jo Sung Hun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade

OFFENSIVE AND FAST

RUMANIAN COACH ON KOREAN TEAM

Dinca Schileru, chief coach of the Bucharest combined football team, wished the football team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea good success in the forthcoming London football championships.

The Rumanian coach said:

I was deeply moved by the high preparedness of the Korean team which is characterised by its uniform action.

The Korean players are physically well prepared and have an indomitable fighting spirit.

I saw the following strong points in the Korean teams with which we played.

1. Practical quality and physical strength.
2. Fine individual play in different forms.
3. Efforts to help one who has the ball and to retrieve a lost ball.
4. The team's tactics is offensive and fast.

I believe that the remaining days before the world championships will serve the Korean players as a period for further perfecting their skills and increasing their confidence.

GREETINGS TO SIERRA LEONE

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the independence of Sierra Leone, Korean public organizations sent messages of greetings to their counterparts in the Republic of Sierra Leone.

In its message to the National Youth Movement of Sierra Leone the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea expressed the firm belief that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the youths of the two countries will further consolidate and develop in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and for national independence and development of the countries.

A similar message was sent to the Sierra Leone National Women's Congress by the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

A Korean Boxer Back Home From Japan

A Korean boxer, Kim Gwi Ha, who was holding supremacy in the middleweight class in Japan, returned home on April 24.

Upon his arrival in Pyongyang on April 30, he was accorded a warm welcome by sportsmen in the capital. Among the welcomers were Soh Won Jun, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture Guidance Committee, Pak Jae Bong, President of the Boxing Association, and Merited Athlete Ko Tae Mun, President of the Judo Association.

The returnee is now 27 years old. In 1957, he won a Japanese amateur boxing championship. Up until February this year since then, he had had 64 bouts with good results.

He won the all-Japan middleweight championship three times from 1964 to February this year.

Kim Gwi Ha (left) meets Kim Tae Gyong who was his senior when both of them were in Japan and now is a boxing coach at the Moranbong club

Photo by Ju Chang Sin

MAY DAY

Nearly eighty years have passed since the workers of the world began to celebrate May Day as their traditional red-letter day. In this period radical changes have taken place in the world.

Socialism has triumphed over a vast area of the world and peoples in many colonies and dependencies of Asia, Africa and Latin America have cast off the fetters of cursed colonialism by their struggle.

Today the Korean people celebrate May Day, the international holiday demonstrating the militancy of the united working people all over the world, at a time when a new revolutionary upsurge is taking place in North Korea and the situation in South Korea and abroad is taking a favourable turn for the revolution.

We extend warm militant greetings to our brothers in South Korea who are fighting against imperialism and for national salvation. We also extend ardent congratulations to the working people of the world fighting against imperialism and the oppression by capital and for a new life and national and class emancipation.

Ours is a great age of revolution when fierce struggle goes on on a world-wide scale between revolution and counter-revolution and between socialism and capitalism, and when all oppressed nations are waging a liberation struggle. U.S. imperialism, chieftain of world reaction, is all the more frantically engaged in outright intervention, aggression and war preparations everywhere in the world in order to save itself from its doom.

The Korean people send warm congratulations to the heroic people of Vietnam who are winning great victories in their sacred war against the American aggressors and are fully determined forever to stand four-square behind them in their anti-U.S. struggle.

We express militant solidarity with the fraternal people in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their gallant struggle against imperialism and for national liberation, and give active support to their struggle.

The fight against Japanese militarism revived by American imperialism is an integral part of the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

We extend militant solidarity with the people of Japan in their struggle against U.S.-Japanese monopolies and for their country's complete independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, and the right to live.

The international working class and oppressed and exploited nations will surely emerge victorious in their revolutionary cause against imperialism and the oppression by capital, for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Swinging, a Korean women's favourite traditional game

AT THE KIM CHAEK IRON WORKS

Expanded Furnace Pours Out Molten Iron

Youth furnace No. 1 of the Kim Chaek Iron Works having undergone reconstruction on an expansion basis, began pouring out molten iron on April 27.

Its cubature has increased and all its control system is equipped with up-to-date technique.

Its capacity rose 1.4 times what it had been.

The project was supported by 49 factories and enterprises including the Ryongsong Machine-building Plant.

Along with furnace No. 2 of the works which was reconstructed and expanded last year, this furnace will greatly contribute to increasing the output of pig iron in North Korea.

The general view of Youth Furnace No. 1 with Furnace No. 2 in the background

SPORTS EVENTS ON MAY DAY

Colourful sports events were organized in Pyongyang in celebration of May Day. Workers' athletic meet and tournaments for club teams opened on May 1 in the capital.

Traditional national games were conspicuous at the workers' athletic meet that took place at the East Pyongyang Stadium. In the Korean traditional wrestling, seesaw and swinging contests took part those who had been selected at the district preliminaries.

In the swinging, 42-year-old woman Sonwu Bok Hui from the Daedong-gang District put up fine performance, outdoing young girls.

Meanwhile, club teams met at the Moranbong Stadium for track-and-field events and ball games.

The program for track-and-field events included the men's and women's 400-metre races. Sin Gum Dan and other women athletes returned good records. The first place went to Sin Gum Dan.

In football match, the February 8 team did especially well. In its encounter with the Amrok-gang team, it played a fast attacking game from the outset, keeping the rival heavily pressed. It won the game 3 : 1.

Besides, tennis tournament took place on the Rungra islet, Judo at the Open-air Youth Theatre, and sharp-shooting, wireless telegraphy and model plane contests in East Pyongyang.

Boxing, wrestling and swimming contests were held in Sinuiju, Haeju and Sinchon respectively.

Youth Park in Pyongyang on May Day — Drawing by Li Hyon Bok

PYONGYANG CELEBRATES SPRING FESTIVAL

Emergency Bus Stops

May 1. The working people in North Korea celebrated May Day —a labour festival in the spring —as a special holiday. In Pyongyang people in holiday best jammed the streets.

Doors were locked in many houses as the families went out for a visit to pleasure grounds. Pleasure grounds and service establishments began to offer what they had promised to the citizens.

Emergency bus stops were set up in different places for the convenience of the holiday-makers. These bus stops, perhaps, did the busiest job on the day.

Pleasure Ground on Mt. Daesong

Pleasure grounds on Moran-bong Hill, on Rungra islet, along the Botong River and on Mt. Daesong attracted big crowds of visitors.

The pleasure ground on Mt. Daesong, which was thronged with especially big crowds of holiday-makers, is one of the favorite holiday haunts of the citizens. The zoo, botanical garden, lake for boating, golf links, shooting range and facilities for such national games as swinging, see-saw and wrestling began to bustle from about ten o'clock in the morning. As time went by, more and more people flocked there. In the shade under the trees, on grassy lawns and in small parks were groups of people having a merry-making. The pleasure-ground some 10 kilometres round turned into the scene of dancing and singing in the literary sense of the word.

There were buses taking people over the pleasure ground for sightseeing.

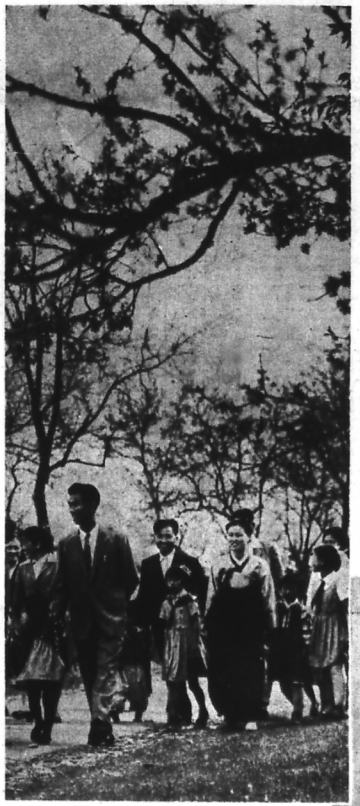
A Worker's Family

A pine grove near Bichon Lake for boating was dotted with groups of people having entertainments. Among them was the family of Pak Hui Suk who is deputy shop manager at the Pyongyang Daily Necessaries Factory. His family was celebrating its fifth May Day in the motherland since its return from Japan in 1961.

His wife Bu Yong Ji works at the Son-gyo Knitted Goods Factory in Pyongyang, the eldest daughter Pak Un Son majors in a foreign language at Kim Il Sung University, the eldest son Pak Se Won studies music at Pyongyang Teachers' Training Institute, the second daughter Pak Jong Ja attends Pyongyang Higher Dress-making School, the second son is enrolled in the preparatory course of Pyongyang Conservatoire and the third son and the third daughter attend primary school.

"Our family," Pak Hui Suk remarked, "is granted the right to work, to education, to everything. We're enjoying the happiness the Korean working class has won. But our hearts bleed at the thought of the workers in South Korea who are subject to suppression when they want to celebrate May Day. We can't forget that at this moment the Americans are dropping bombs on the heads of our Vietnamese brothers. We're convinced anew today that we are on the front of common struggle together with the working people all over the world who are fighting for national liberation and independence, against the aggression by imperialism headed by the United States and against the exploitation by the monopolies.

These girls prefer to admire the flower



At the Moran-bong Hill

Until Late into the Night

Time seemed to be flying faster on the holiday. Dusk fell around seven, and streets and buildings in the city were decorated with dazzling illuminations.

The working people in the capital spent the evening dancing and singing on the Kim Il Sung Square, the square in the Youth Park, and the plaza in front of the Moranbong Stadium and other squares in the city. The Kim Il Sung Square, which drew more than 20,000 people in the city, was the scene of the biggest musical and dancing soiree. More than 5,000 youths and students spent the evening on the square in the Youth Park. They danced, to folk song "Arirang," "Song of Spring," and "Break at a Work Place."

There was a merry boating on the Daedong River: brightly illuminated pleasure boats slowly sailed the stream with youths, students and working people dancing and singing aboard them. Many people strolling along the promenade of the river paused for long to enjoy the enchanting night view of the river. The merry-making continued, until late into the night. Masters of the country to whom the door to labour and creation is wide open, the working people in North Korea enjoyed the happiness created by themselves to their heart's content.

Article by Pak Sung Man
Photos by Kim Gwang Su

Boating on a lake, Daesong-san pleasure ground

Strolling at the Youth Park

At the Botong-gang pleasure ground

Service to Holiday Makers

On May 1, my bus No. 27 was placed on the line from the Daedong-gang railway station to the Daesong-san pleasure ground. I felt pleasant as I conducted holiday-makers to the pleasure ground at the foot of historic Mt. Daesong.

For the holiday service, I cleaned and decorated the bus spending quite a time on the eve of the holiday.

Passengers taking my bus addressed holiday greetings to me. In the bus they got into jolly conversations and before long struck up a song together.

The bus got to the Jangsu-bong stop when an old man and woman on the seats in the front row, who seemed to be in their seventies, remarked: "Look here! It's Jangsu-bong already!" They looked out of the window as merrily as children.

The other passengers seemed to get the meaning of the old couple's exclamatory remarks. They wished them as long a life as the Jangsu-bong or the Peak of Longevity.

From a corner of the bus burst out a laughter. There were children and grown-ups. They were, I learned later, the family members and relatives of Lim Sun Hong from the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant.

We reached the terminal. The passengers—the blessed old couple, children with their parents and young men and women—got down and made their way to the zoo, botanical garden, sports grounds, recreation centres and outdoor theatre.

Hyon Chun Hwa

WORKER-DEPUTY

THE Ryongsong Machine Plant is a well-known enterprise in our country. Heavy machines and equipment turned out here are supplied to iron and steel works, power plants, chemical fibre mills and other important enterprises in various parts of the country.

Speaking of this factory, one is reminded of Ju Song Il. He is now a 30-year-old youth who was once a turner, then a work-team leader and now is an assistant manager of the Chollima (winged horse) general machine shop.

People know well about Ju Song Il. And this is not merely because he is a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and a Hero of Labour.

Yardstick for Consciousness

It was early in 1959. The factory manager called at the Ju Song Il youth work-team with the title of Chollima. He said the factory was assigned a task of producing equipment needed for the reconstruction and expansion project of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works. But the existing equipment at the plant, the manager remarked, was insufficient even to make an equipment for a hot-air furnace. Then, he added it was necessary for them to have an eight-metre turning lathe.

"Comrades, this is how things stand with us now. I should like to know your opinion" said the manager, turning to the work-team leader.

Team leader Ju was silent for a while. At that very moment, he recalled the wartime when he, as a young turner, fought against the American imperialists and his postwar years during which he actively participated in the rebuilding of the war-damaged factory. He raised his head and looked around at his team members.

"Comrades, let's manufacture by ourselves an eight-metre turning lathe."

All responded to his call unanimously.

The factory manager was very glad to hear that, although he, when coming to see them, had expected such an answer beforehand.

All factory started on the work of manufacturing an eight-metre turning lathe with the Ju Song Il work-team as the centre. As it was their first attempt they met with many a difficulty at each step.

However, they surmounted technical difficulties by straining their wits collectively and finally succeeded in turning out the lathe.

The following year, they also succeeded in producing a 3,000-ton press, the biggest of its kind in our country in those days. Ju Song Il has grown up in the course of climbing up rungs of the ladder of technology one by one. In this course his consciousness of being one of the workers, the masters of the country, has become deeper.

"Ju Song Il" Bite

Ju Song Il wants to give more profits to the country by taking upon himself more assignments than other people. Therefore, he is constantly thinking of how to do his work well.

In recent years alone, he has put forward over 30 new original ideas. Among them is an idea that led to the manufacture of a high-speed metal-cutting bite. This "Ju Song Il" bite is four times as much efficient as the previous ones in processing the shaft of the winch.

Ju Song Il

When a girl turner who had introduced this bite in production asked him how he had invented it, he said, showing the thumb of his left hand with a scar. "This scar is the very producer of this bite, you know." She laughed on hearing his enigmatic story. What Ju Song Il had said, however, was not a joke.

It happened one evening. When Ju was attending an evening secondary technical school, his pencil broke. He tried to sharpen it with his knife at various angles and in this course his finger was cut. He learned that at that moment his knife was set at an angle at which it cut best. Having an eye to this, he invented the famous bite called after his name.

Footprints

On the evening of the day when the first-day sitting of the fifth session of the third Supreme People's Assembly was held, back to the hotel, he, together with deputy Li Sung Gi, Doctor of Chemistry, was looking back upon May Day five years ago. That day five years ago he completed, after much painstaking efforts, the manufacture of the screw of a saponification machine for the vinalon factory. In those days this aged deputy, together with Ju, was at much pains to turn out the saponification machine. Amidst the attention of the constructors of the vinalon factory, Ju succeeded at last in producing the saponification machine and the ceremony for the completion of the vinalon factory was held on May Day as scheduled.

The completion of the factory owes much to Dr. Li Sung Gi and Ju Song Il. Later, Ju Song Il took part in the manufacture of equipment for the Chongjin and Sinuiju chemical fibre mills. He is now producing equipment needed for the execution of the project for anthracite gasification in Hungnam.

When their conversation turned on this subject, the radio announced that the expansion project of furnace No. 1 of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works was wounded up and started pouring out molten iron.

"Comrade Ju," said Dr. Li, "you have made a big present to the state on May Day this year, too."

Yes, not a small number of equipment including the blower made by Hero of Labour Ju Song Il and his colleagues have been installed at furnace No. 1 of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, too.

Every year he makes great efforts for the prosperity of the country.

Soo Yong Sik

Holiday Performances by Star Artistes

A number of artistes' groups comprising famous actors and actresses of the Pyongyang Song and Dance Ensemble, the Art Theatre attached to the Broadcasting Station and the Pyongyang Opera Theatre prepared repertoires to entertain the working people on the gay holiday of May. They left early in the morning for the pleasure grounds which attract crowds of holiday-makers.

Unexpected Guest

Employees of the Son-gyo Porcelain Factory in Pyongyang, together with their family members, went on a picnic to the recreation ground on Mt. Daesong on the outskirts of the capital. It happened when the merry-making was in full progress. A young girl appeared and announced by a megaphone that an itinerant artistes' group had come with a repertoire of song and dance pieces. Shouts of joy went up. People's Artiste Kim Wan Wu and Merited Artistes Wang Son Hwa, Jo Gyong and Oh Yong Ae sang merry songs for the picnickers.

Open-air Stage

The open-air theatre in the Moranbong Youth Park in the capital bustled all day long.

A group of star artistes gave holiday performances.

The repertoire included soprano "Let's Go to the Mountains, to the Sea!" and "A Land of Beautiful Scenery" by People's Artiste Ryu En Gyong, a female soprano solo by Merited Artiste Li Hyon Suk, an orchestra and chorus "May of Victory" with her leading, which drew applauses and cheers from the audience. In particular, the conductress of the orchestra Jo Jong Ja won great admiration for her excellent conducting.

Star artistes also appeared on the out-door stages in the evening.

Not only professionals but amateurs from factories and mills in the city gave performances at make-shift stages.

Article by Hong Chol
Photos by Ro Gi Jun

Artistes from the Pyongyang Song and Dance Ensemble performing "A Shepherd and a Girl" on an open-air stage

Wang Son Hwa, Merited Artiste, singing for holiday-makers

KOREAN Stamps

A set of two stamps on flowers (measure 22×30 mm., four-coloured, Perf. 11, Offset) was issued in February this year.

Stamp 1. Lilium lancifolium Thunberg (10 *jon*).

This flower belongs to a perennial herb which grows in the fields and on the hillsides of our country. At the end of its underground trunk hangs something round and scale-like. It is called a bulb from which the plant strikes its roots. The plant puts forth lovely, dark-brown bulbils and bears trumpet-shaped flowers. It is also widely cultivated indoors.

Stamp 2. Rhododendron chrysanthum Pallas (90 *jon*).

This is an evergreen plant which grows mainly on the summit of highland. So its stem does not grow straight and its branches stretch upwards.

On its flower stalks stretching out among the leaves blossom beautiful yellow flowers.

ALL ARE AMATEUR ARTISTS

Ranks of Art Group Members Expand

THE employees of the Pyongyang Film Projector Factory are all members of amateur art groups. Only several years ago in this factory there were only scores of them, for at that time only those who were believed to be of artistic temperament had been enlisted in the art groups.

By and by artistic activities among the workers could no longer be allowed to be confined within such narrow limits. From 1961 the factory club set about steadily expanding the ranks of art group members with the already-trained as the nuclei. When the number increased considerably and each work-team came to have one or two amateur artists, the factory club made preparations to hold an inter-workteam contest of art groups.

Energetic rehearsals followed. In the meantime a lot of others joined. Since then such an inter-workteam contest had been organized once every three months for three subsequent years until all employees joined the art groups. And the factory art group was reorganized with the work-team as a unit, so that the factory has now 26 work-team art groups.

Inter-workteam Contest

The factory club concentrated efforts to see that each work-team art group becomes versatile. As a result the art group of work-team No. 3 of the youth shop has developed into an orchestra and that of work-team No. 2 into a brass band. They often play an accompaniment to mass dances. The orchestra and the brass band, when integrated, form a good light music orchestra. And the pressing and forging work-team is good at folk songs, the tool grinding work-team at puppet shows and picture-story shows, the tool work-team at one-act plays and comic story-telling and the lathe work-team No. 1 at dance and chorus.

Group for Artistic Creation

The group for artistic creation, though the factory art group was reorganized, carries on its activities as before. It has 82 members and is led by turner Kim Wun Gang who composes music, writes dramas and even directs their staging. In the past month alone, their group has put out more than 70 works—songs and their words, plays, dances, puppet shows, novels, scenarios, etc. The "Entertainments before Machines" and "Always with Machine," for example, are fine songs which have spread throughout the country.

Most of their creative works deal with workers' merry life and their future as well as their noble moral traits which have been manifested in their life.

Presentation of the works dealing with the activities of the work-teams has brought about good results in many respects—it not only makes the workers' life optimistic and furthers their cultural attainments but enhances their zeal for production as well.

The successful overfulfilment by 6 per cent of the production assignments for the first quarter of the year is attributable, in no small measure, to the invisible power created through the activities of the art groups.

Han Hyang Ran

Taking up a new number for rehearsal

Rehearsing a dance with drums

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